BELLCOMM. INC.

May 15, 1967 SUBJECT: Proposed Sites For Orbiter Mission V: DATE

A Preliminary Report

Case: 232 Farouk El-Baz FROM:

ABSTRACT

Mission V, or Lunar Orbiter E, is intended to obtain high resolution photographs of selected scientifically interesting spots of the lunar surface, some of which would be considered as future manned lunar landing sites.

Seventy-seven (40 prime and 37 secondary) sites have been proposed for this mission. The salient characteristics of these sites are analyzed in this report, to help in the final site selection. The analysis is presented in both the detailed and the statistical forms.

Twenty sites are considered to be of significant value by the author, and it is suggested that they should be included in future planning. These sites contain all features and possible combinations represented in the seventy-seven proposed sites. However, their choice was based on general characteristics rather than unique properties.

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MEMORANDUM FOR FILE

As planned, Orbiter Mission V is intended to photograph specific sites of scientific value. The information to be recovered from the photographs is to be implemented in planning for future manned lunar landing missions. Since Mission V will follow Lunar Orbiter IV, the final site selection for the former will be influenced by results of the latter.

LOCATION

Forty prime sites and thirty-seven secondary sites (a total of 77) have been proposed for Mission V. Locations of these sites are indicated in Figure 1, where each site has a serial number and an abbreviated designation. This location map shows that the sites are distributed as follows:

	Primary	Secondary	Total
Upper left quarter of moon Upper right quarter of moon Lower right quarter of moon Lower left quarter of moon	14 15 8 3	9 11 8 9	23 26 16 12
Total	40	37	77

Figure 2 is provided to facilitate locating these sites on existing lunar charts and geologic maps. The lunar surface is divided into "quadrangles", each of which carries the designation of its most significant feature. Two numbers appear with each of the quadrangles in this index map (of the front face of the moon). Numbers at the upper right corners represent designations made by the author for easy and quick reference. The first letter indicates whether the quadrangle is to the north or south of the equator; the second letter indicates how far the area is from this reference line; and the last number indicates whether the quadrangle is closer to the western or eastern edges of the moon.



Since this system was devised for personal use, the conventional LAC numbers (which were adopted by the U.S. Geological Survey and are internationally accepted) are given on the upper left corners of the quadrangles. The dashed areas in this index map represent those which are already published as lunar geologic maps by the U.S. Geological Survey.

CHARACTERISTICS

Table I includes a summary description of the major characteristics of the individual sites, with emphasis on the geological viewpoint.

The three sites which have no quadrangle numbers (43S,44S and 76S) in the table were proposed mainly to test the system capabilities since they are located close to either the lunar north pole or its western edge.

Representation of the characteristics of all seventy-seven sites in the form of cumulative graphs seemed demanding. This is mainly due to the fact that this type of representation is a useful tool in "screening", since only about 40 sites will be chosen for this specific mission.

Figure 3 illustrates the frequency of lunar features and structures in these sites, and Figure 4 is a summation of the major features and shows how frequently they occur in all the proposed sites.

Twenty sites (marked with black on the left edge of Table I) appear to include all the major features and their possible combinations represented in the 77 sites. To single out these 20 sites, a beginning was made with those that represent some aspect not represented in any other site (for example: Tycho, 8P, represents the only crater situated solely in highlands; Bond, 44S, is the only crater displaying polygonal morphology, etc.). After this all sites representing similar features were compared to pick up the ones which illustrate the most, or the more important features. This importance, of course, is a personal preference and could be debated. Therefore, some of these sites could be replaced by others showing similar features or characteristics. It is also important to state that the choice was made on the basis of general characteristics rather than unique properties.

CONCLUSION

The conclusions reached from analyzing the detailed characteristics of the 77 sites are:

- 1. On the one hand, some of the sites considered to be of secondary importance in the proposed list are underestimated; and on the other hand the characteristics of some of those listed as primary sites are overemphasized.
- 2. This type of analysis and classification will prove valuable in the final selection of sites for this and future manned lunar landing missions. To cite an example, Table I combined with Figures 1 through 4 should be useful in attempting to limit the sites to a specific region of the lunar surface, e.g., the equatorial belt.

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Attachments: Figures 1-3 Table I

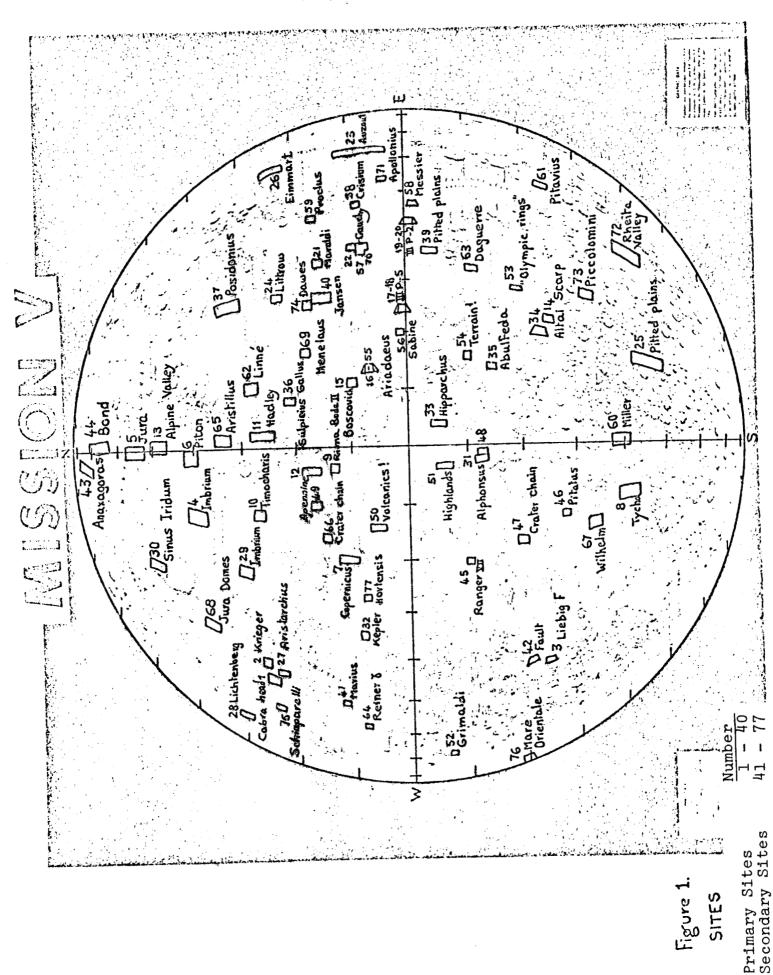


Figure 1. SITES

(10 / 11 NDI/12 NNDI/(13 NDS/(14)G) (AERSCHEL / PLATO ARISTOTELES	RUMKER ISINUS CASSINI EUDOXUS 81,339 NRZ/40 NBS/41 NONTES MARE SARISTARCHUS/ TIMOCHARIS I APENNILUUS SERENITAT	1.57	(3)
	(37 - 38 vi	WEVELUS HEVELUS 174 SAI 175 174 SAI 175 174 SAI 175 174 SAI 175 192 SBI 193 192 SBI 193 193 SBI 19	

Figure 2.
U.S.G.S.
Lunar maps
D.Blished
(1) LAC No.

MAJOR UNITS MARIA H.L.5 CRATERS STRUCTURES SPECIAL FEATURES! pair chain (s) Circulor elongale pedygonal in mare in highland inner halo Floor Filling Sheped vin Fresh (young) ghast bedding contacts fault scarp ol dark smooth rugged ray makrial plain-forming rugged rugged Sineous rille valley (?) ridge (s) dome (s) Central peaks in mare Quadrangle Oes snation deposition volcanism Flow bundary color boundary Thermal anom-radar anomslumpage Serial erosian X XX 1PNB2 Cobra Head lχ 2P NB 2 Krieger Area X X XXX 3P 582 Liebig F X X X х× X X × × X LPNC3 Imbrium Flows × XX 5 PND2 Jura Hountains X 6PNC3 Piton Х XX Х X 7PNA3 Copernicus x x x х XX 8PSC3 Tycha X X XX × 9PNA4 Rima Bode IL X × × × × × × 10PNB3 Timocharis × × × 11 PNB4 Hadley Rille XX XX 12PNB4 Apennine Mis XXX 13 PND2 Alpine valley × 14PSB5 Allai Scaip(v) x XXX X ΙxΙ 15PNA5 Boscovich × X × × × × X 16PNAS Ariadaeus 17P NAS III P-5 (8) X XX 18PNA5 II P-5 (V) $\times \times$ 19PSA6 11 P-2 (V) × 20PSA6 TLP-2 (0) XX Τ× 21 PNA6 Maraldi Shield Х ĺχ × lx! 22PNA6 Cauchy Fault 23 PNA7 Auzout × ×× × × X Ø 24PNB5 Littrow Rilles X TxIx X × 25P SC + Pitted plains XX l x X 26PNB7 Eimmart ХX × 27 PNB2 Aristarchus 28 PNB1 Lichtenberg х× X X Х 29PNB3 Imbrium Flow XX 1× × 30 PND 1 Sinus Iridum 31 PS A4 Alphonsus × × X X l x × 32 PNA2 Kepler Area X 33PSAL Hipparchus X α 34 P 5 B 5 Altai Scarp (0) X × X X 35PS A5 Abulfeda × ХX lχ 36 PNA 4 Sulpicius Gallo: XX X 37P NC & Posidonius × × × × X Х 38 PNA6 Crisium Rim X XX 39 PSA 6 Pitted Plains X XXX 40PNA5 Jansen XX × ĺχ 41 S NA I Marius Hills ХX × NO 425 SB2 Fault XX X 435 Anaxagoras X 445 Bond, W.C. Х XX |x|455 SA 3 Ronger VII XX × X 465583 Pilatus X Х 475 SB3 Crater Chain × X XX |x| ĺх LBS SAL Alphonsus X X XX × 495 NB4 Apennine Scarp 505 NA3 Volcanics XX × X X Х Х × 515 SA & Highands XX × X 525 SA 1 Grimaldi X X × ХX BL. 535 SBS Olympic Rings Х 545 SA5 Terrain-Dollan х |x|x 555 NAS Ariadaeus XX X 565 NAS Sabine 575 NAG Cauchy Dome XX × × X x x 5855A6 Messier x x Х × × X XX 595 NB6 Proclus × Х X 605 SC3 Miller łх 615 581 Petavius Īχ × × х Х X 625 NB5 Linné Х Х 6355A6 Daguerre XXX X 645 NAT Reiner & 655 NC3 Aristillus ĺχ l x l x x X X X |x| Х 665 NA3 Crater Chain XX х X 675 SC2 Warzelbauer XX 685 NC1 Jura Domes x x ĺχ 695 NB5 Menelaus X × × х X XX × 705 NA6 Couchy Dome Х 715 NA7 Apollonius I X Īχ × × X 125 SC 5 Rheita Valley 1x x|x|× 735586 Piccolomini X × × 145 NB5 Dawes ХX X X X × XX × 75 S N B | Shiaparelli × X İ٧ × Mare Orientale XX ×× 775 NA3 Hortensius ХX X ×

Frequency of Lunar features and structures in the 77 sites -40 40_ _35 35. _30 30_ _25 25. _ 20 20. _15 15 _10 10_ 5-4-3-2-Flau boundary color boundary Hermal anomal ville in highland sineous rille volley-graben donne (s)
central peaks
summit crater ejecta-vim Fresh (young) fault scarp(s) displacement rugged ray material plain-forming deposition in highland inner halo Floor Filling Stepped tim volcanism circular etongale polygonal ridge(s) bedding blocks in more Smooth rugged light dark

Cumulative graphs illustrating the frequency of Figure 3. Lunar features and structures in the seventyseven sites listed in Table I.

CRATERS

MARIA

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STRUCTURES

SPECIAL

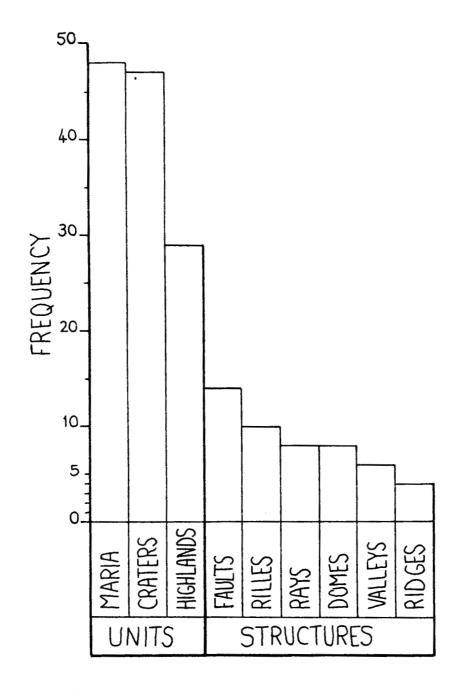


Figure 4. Cumulative graph showing the frequency of major lunar surface features and structures in seventy-seven sites.